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NEWS EXPRESS February 1 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V6.0d,
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=> s (cd36l1 or cd36l) and human
L1 7 (CD36L1 OR CD36L) AND HUMAN

=> s cd36l1 or cd36l
L2 7 CD36L1 OR CD36L

=> s l2 and antisense or oligo?
L3 658060 L2 AND ANTISENSE OR OLIGO?

=> s l2 and (antisense or oligo?)
L4 2 L2 AND (ANTISENSE OR OLIGO?)

=> d ti l4 1-2

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
TI CD36, CLA-1 (CD36L1), AND LIMPII (CD36L2) GENE FAMILY -
CELLULAR-DISTRIBUTION, CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION, AND GENETIC EVOLUTION

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
TI Diagnosis of diseases associated with the immune system using
oligomer probes to detect cytosine methylation state

=> d bib abs l4 1-2

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT 2002 ISI (R)
AN 95:106308 SCISEARCH
GA The Genuine Article (R) Number: QE734
TI CD36, CLA-1 (CD36L1), AND LIMPII (CD36L2) GENE FAMILY -
CELLULAR-DISTRIBUTION, CHROMOSOMAL LOCATION, AND GENETIC EVOLUTION
AU CALVO D; DOPAZO J; VEGA M A (Reprint)
CS INST PARASITOL & BIOMED LOPEZ NEYRA, C VENTANILLA 11, E-18001 GRANADA,
SPAIN (Reprint); HOSP PRINCESA, E-28006 MADRID, SPAIN; CSIC, E-28006
MADRID, SPAIN; UNIV AUTONOMA MADRID, CTR NACL BIOTECNOL, E-28049 MADRID,
SPAIN
CYA SPAIN
SO GENOMICS, (01 JAN 1995) Vol. 25, No. 1, pp. 100-106.
ISSN: 0888-7543.
DT Article; Journal
FS LIFE
LA ENGLISH
REC Reference Count: 48
ABSTRACT IS AVAILABLE IN THE ALL AND IALL FORMATS
AB CD36, CLA-1, and LIMPII are single polypeptide membrane glycoproteins,

and the genes encoding them constitute a recently described gene family (D. Calvo and M. A. Vega (1993) J. Biol. Chem. 268: 18929). In the present paper, a cDNA encoding the human lysosomal membrane protein LIMPII was used to determine its expression pattern in cells of various lineages. Like CLA-1, and in contrast with the restricted expression of CD36, the expression of LIMPII is widespread. Mapping of the human LIMPII and CLA-1 genes (gene symbols CD36L2 and CD36L1, respectively) to specific chromosomes revealed that CLA-1, LIMPII, and CD36 do not form a gene cluster, but are found dispersed on chromosomes 12, 4, and 7, respectively. These data, together with the phylogenetic analysis carried out for the members of this family, indicate that the LIMPII, CLA-1, and CD36 genes diverged early in evolution from an ancestor gene, possibly before the divergence between the arthropods and the vertebrates. (C) 1995 Academic Press, Inc.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 CA COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS
 AN 136:49326 CA
 TI Diagnosis of diseases associated with the immune system using
oligomer probes to detect cytosine methylation state
 IN Olek, Alexander; Piepenbrock, Christian; Berlin, Kurt
 PA Epigenomics A.-G., Germany
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent
 LA German

FAN.CNT 69

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002000928	A2	20020103	WO 2001-EP7537	20010702
	W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	DE 10032529	A1	20020207	DE 2000-10032529	20000630
PRAI	DE 2000-10032529	A	20000630		
	DE 2000-10043826	A	20000901		
AB	The invention relates to chem. modified genomic sequences of genes assocd. with the immune system, an oligonucleotide directed against said sequence and/or PNA oligomers for the detection of the methylation state of cytosine of genes assocd. with the immune system. The present invention is based on the discovery that cytosine methylations patterns in genomic DNA are particularly suitable for diagnosis and/or therapy of diseases assocd. with the immune system. Thus, the chem. modified genomic sequences of genes assocd. with the immune system, and oligonucleotides and/or peptide nucleic acid oligomers for detecting the cytosine methylation state of immune system genes are provided. Specific reaction of bisulfite and subsequent alk. hydrolysis converts cytosine to uracil, which corresponds to thymidine in its base pairing behavior. However, 5-methylcytosine remains unmodified under these conditions. Consequently, the original DNA is converted in such a manner that methylcytosine, which originally could not be distinguished from cytosine by its hybridization behavior, can now be detected as the only remaining cytosine using "normal" mol. biol. techniques. The oligomer probes according to the present invention, contg. at least one CpG dinucleotide, constitute important and effective tools which make it possible to ascertain the genetic and epigenetic parameters of genes assocd. with apoptosis. The invention is exemplified by methylation				

anal. of gene DAPK1.